vol 3 no 1

THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE

A PUBLICATION OF THE ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

JANUARY 1961

In Appreciation

The very specialized branch of the science of numismatics, ancient coins, had long needed an international organization devoted to it. Undoubtedly, some other attempts had been made to establish such an organization, but it was not until the very congenial, devoted, and tireless HAROLD ROEPE made such an attempt that the attempt was to be successful. Success did not come easily, for the growth was very slow and required much personal effort, with some personal expense, on the part of HAROLD ROEPE. And there were times when it appeare that such effort was useless and wasted. This was like the storm before the sunshine, for soon the organization began to grow. The organization, the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA, began to blossom like a tree in the early Spring. At this point, leadership was turned over to others, and the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA flourished even more! But HAROLD ROEPE continued to serve the organization as Secretary/Treasurer, and as Editor/Publisher of its monthly publication, the VOICE OF THE TURTLE. Then, like a frost on an early Spring morning, problems developed. Personal requirements prevented HAROLD ROEPE from continuing to serve as an officer. However, HAROLD ROEPE has continued to serve as a member of the Executive Board (by filling in as past-president, a position which was not possible to fill otherwise), and as Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

All too often, men are given no recognition for such devotion to their beliefs, or for their efforts in helping others. The ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA does not wish to be counted among those failing to recognize the tireless efforts of others. Therefore, it is with extreme pleasure that the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA bestows LIFE MEMBERSHIP NUMBER ONE upon its devoted founder, HAROLD ROEPE, and presents him with a plaque inscribed:

> "THE ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA CONFERS UPON ITS FOUNDER HAROLD ROEPE THE HONOR OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP NUMBER ONE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF NUMISMATICS AND THE SPECIALIZATION OF ANCIENT COINS"

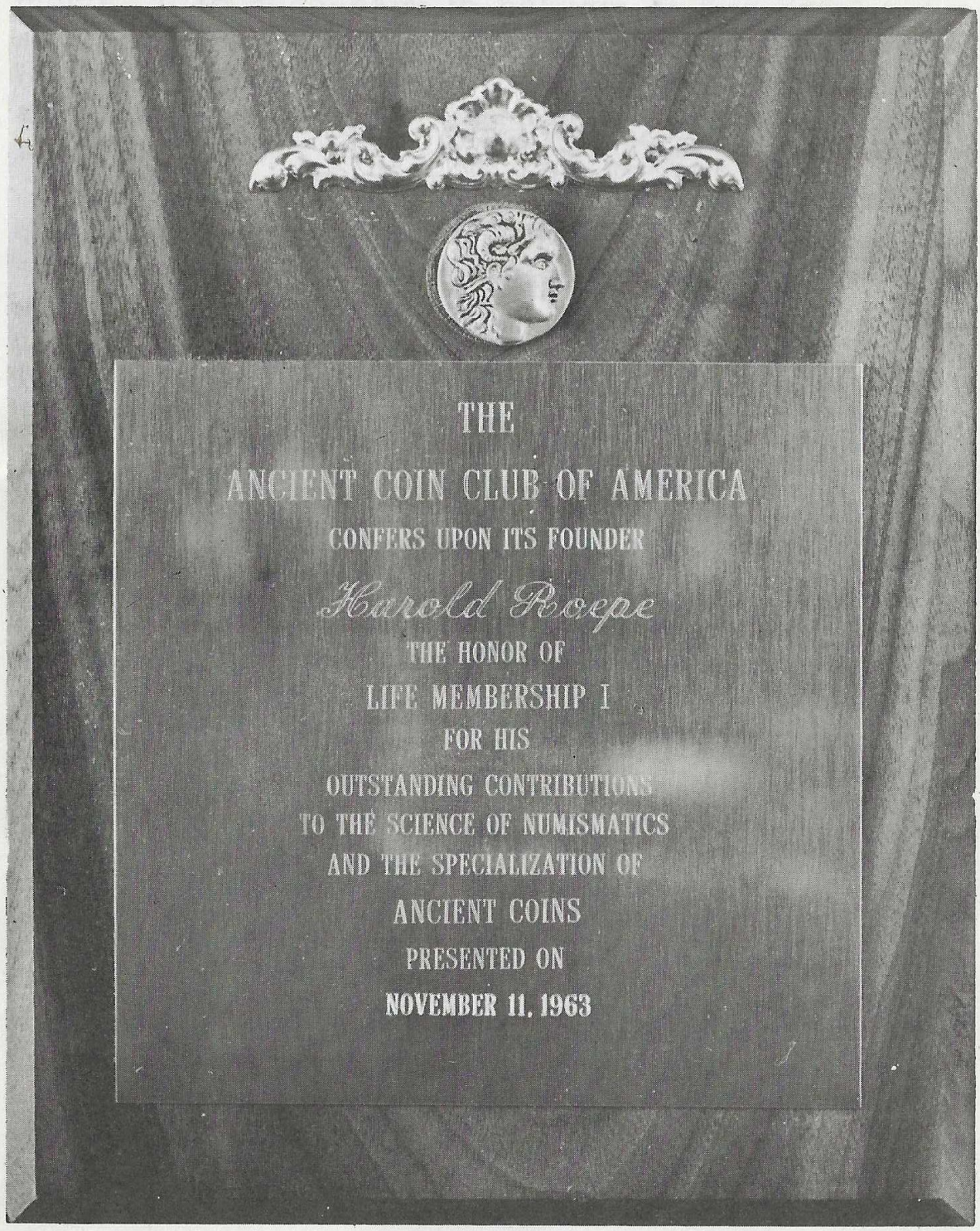
Only in this manner can the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA begin to express its sincere appreciation for the great efforts of HAROLD ROEPE in providing collectors of ancient coins with an organization devoted to providing its members with a means of exchanging and recording information, and promoting friendship.

Frank O'Sullivan

Lt. Col. Frank O'Sullivan
Chairman, Awards Committee

George L. Brougton

George L. Brougton
President


THE
ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA
CONFERS UPON ITS FOUNDER
Harold Roepe
THE HONOR OF
LIFE MEMBERSHIP I
FOR HIS
OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE SCIENCE OF NUMISMATICS
AND THE SPECIALIZATION OF
ANCIENT COINS
PRESENTED ON
NOVEMBER 11, 1963

THE ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

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Dear Member:

The recently adopted constitution of our club has set a different pattern of dues payment than had been originally proposed. In order to bring the dues in conformity with the constitutional requirements, it is necessary to bill you at this time according to the following schedule. The enclosed copy of the constitution is for your file, and reference is made to page 3 "Annual Dues" sections 1-3.

On your address sticker, you will notice a number following your name. This is your membership number and these were issued in the order in which memberships were received. To bring your membership current for the fiscal year 1963-64 it will be necessary to remit according to the following schedule:

1st quarter	members	#1-23, inclusive,	$2.00
2nd "	"	#24-#55 "	$1.75
3rd "	"	#56-#260 "	$1.50
4th "	"	#261-to date "	$1.25

Receipt of these sums will pay your membership until the next dues period, which will be in April 1964.

These members have already remitted the full amount for the 1963-64 year. Knobloch-Shuhart-Hauber-Feltes-Aschman-Mabbot-McKenna-Shamoin-Blend-Winsten-Borek-Demeis-Coble-Gray-Macinnis-Liston-Mihalicz-Donahue-Goldfuss. $1.00 paid --Munscher-McEnroe-Shulze-Adin Moore.

If you have paid dues since your original application and your name does not appear above, please write at once, unless the payment was sent after April 15th.

Yours truly,

Harold Roepe
Executive Secretary

common language of his Semitic subjects - such as Jews, Phoenicians, Arabians, etc.." Back to coinage denominations...there is still considerable doubt among the most erudite professional numismatists re the value-relative as well as absolute- of most late Empire coinage. Mattingly has quite an interesting discussion on this in his "Roman Coins."

ALPHONSUS FENNELLY of Brooklyn, N.Y., wrote, "...It is my opinion that a more accurate list (of Roman denomination values) might be obtained if we list these values in terms of their purchasing powers...I think that the most accurate valuation of a denarius would be $2.00. The values of the other pieces can be deduced from this information."

H.F.POOLE of Delhi, California, wrote that, "...These inscriptions (on 1st Revolt Silver Shekels) are generally referred to as "Hebrew" but that is an error. The language spoken in Palestine in New Testament times was Aramaic. The inscriptions on the coins of the Idumaean Princes were in "Greek". But that on the shekels and half shekels of the first revolt was in "Earlier" or mid-"Israelite."...It is, of course, Semitic...And the inscription reads from RIGHT TO LEFT." Much more was included in this letter regarding dating of these coins, legends, weights, etc.

There is an excellent chart of Hebrew script with transcription and translation listed on page 84 of COIN WORLD on Friday, March 29, 1963. Maybe this will clear the air on some confusion.

Additional letters are reproduced in their entirety, and all writers are heartily thanked for the studious research and attention to detail that was so evident.

FOR SALE

Recent inventory of my collection surprised me in that there were many duplicates and coins which I had acquired in which I am no longer interested. Many of these are most desirable, as well as nice and I would like to offer them to ACCA members.

GREEK

1. Macedon. Alexander the Great-Drachm. 16mm. Rv: Zeus enthroned. Figure beneath throne. VF.....$12.00

2. SYRACUSE. Hieron II. 274-216 BC AE. 26mm. Hd of Hieron 1, Rv. Horseman astride prancing steed. G-VG.....$ 4.00

3. EGYPT, Cleopatra I. AE. 28mm. Cleoptra as Isis r, Rv: Eagle l., 181=173 BC. Heavy corr. Good.....$ 3.00

ROMAN

4. Janus. head. AE. 28mm. Rv: Seated figure holding scepter. Fair-very good.....$ 3.00

5. M. Cato, Quinarius. 12mm. "PRO. DR" Young head r., RV: Victory seated. VF.....$7.00

6. L. Mussidius Longus. Denarius. 18mm. Veiled head. r., Rv: Platform with two standing figures. VF &.....$6.00

7. Herod Agrippa I. Lepton. Umbrella with fringe, Greek inscript. Rv: Three ears of barley. EF.....$9.00

8. AUGUSTUS. Med. Bronze. 29mm. Portrait r., Rv: Standing figure &SC. Fine sl. corr/ fair heav. corr.....$7.00

9. AUGUSTUS. Dupondius. 26mm. Hd. of Augustus with rad. crown. Rv. "PROVIDENTIA"; Altar. VF-EF.....$18.00

10. TIBERIUS. Med. Bronze. 29mm. Very nice portrait l., Rv: Large S C. Beautiful even patina. VF-EF.....$12.00

11. TIBERIUS. Same as #10, but no patina. VF-EF.....$15.00

12. CLAUDIUS. Med. Bronze. 26mm. Portrait l., Rv: Ceres seated; "CERES AUGUSTUS"; S C. Fine.....$10.00

13. NERO. As. 27mm. Laureate hd. l., Rv; Closed Temple of Janus; SC. Light patina interspersed. VF&.....$20.00

14. GALBA. Med. Bronze. 25mm. Beautiful portrait in very high relief l., Rv: Libertas holding cap of Liberty & scepter; SC. VF&/Fine.....$17.50

15. VITELLIUS. Med. Bronze. 28mm. Portrait l., Rv: Victoria standing: SC.. VF/F-VF. SCARCE.....$21.00

16. DOMITIAN. Med. Bronze. 27mm. Portrait r., Rv: Mars standing, shield in hand; SC.. F-VF.. .....$ 7.50

17. HADRIAN. Sestertius. 31mm. Portrait r., Rv: Virtus standing l., .VF/F.....$12.00

18. ANTONIUS PIUS. Sest. 34mm. Portrait r., Rv: Wolf, nursing twins. VF/G.....$10.00

19. CARACLLA. Denarius. 17mm. Bare hd. r., Rv: Two standing figures. F-VF/VG..$4.50

20. MACRINUS. Denarius. 20mm. Laur. hd. r., Rv: Felicitas standing. Beautiful toning. Scarce. EF.....$16.00

21. PHILIPP II. Antoninionus. 22mm. Crowned hd. r., Rv: Principi invent. standing. Ef. $ 4.50

22. Saved the best for last----------
JULIUS CAESAR. Sest. struck in Gaul 37 BC. 31mm. Laur. hd. of Caesar r.; "DIVOS. JULIUS". Rv: Octavian, bare hd. slight beard "CAESAR. DIVI. F". This hard to find coin was struck weakly, and a piece amounting to about 5% of this coin is chipped from bottom; however, it does not spoil two very nice portraits. F/VF.. Accepting bids over $30.00..??????????

I am also interested in buying VF or EF portrait Denarii of the (first) Twelve Caesars of Rome. Send condition of coin and asking price.

Herb Brabandt. Jr. 3120 Roselawn Blv. Louisville Ky.

Editor

In response to Mr. Daly's letter in the March issue of the "Turtle" concerning his inquiry of a Cohen translation -- it isn't necessary. Sutherland in the forward of Sydenham's The Coinage of the Roman Republic mentions the fact that Sydenham and H. Mattingly rearranged Cohen's alphabetical compilation of coins in their work entitled: The Roman Imperial Coinage.

Several of the books of this series as listed by Mr. Knobloch in his November price list are: (in part)

Vol. I Augustus to Vitellius. 279 pages, 6 indices, 16 plates. Cloth.... 17.00
Vol. IV Part I Pertinax to Geta. 399+vii pages 5 indices, 16 plates. Paper... 14.50
Vol. IV Part II Macrinus to Pupienus. 215+vii pages, 13 plates. Paper..... 13.00
Vol. V Part I Valerian to Florian. 424 pages, 6 indices, 12 plates. Cloth.....21.00

Concerning Sydenham's book The Coinage of the Roman Republic, (Spink and Son, Ltd), London, 1952, the price listed, at times, has been 20.00 to 22.50.

The work, beyond a doubt, is comprehensive; yet, the work has chronological errors after c. 222 when compared with Mattingly's theories concerning the bronze reductions. In short Sydenham thinks the reductions were brought about entirely by the necessitation of adjusting the value relationships between bronze and silver; whereas, Mattingly thinks the Senate was predisposed to reduce the bronze standards for emergency reasons. When compared side by side the differing chronologies C.222 to 169 make an interesting Study. For example, Sydenham's 'Collateral' Aes is dated 205-195; on the other hand, Mattingly places the series in 217-210 and offers an interesting explanation in defense of his theory on p.15 of his book Roman Coins, 1962.

In regards to Mattingly's Roman Coins it is a complement or more correctly a supplement and as such is not the most valuable book to acquire; the plates of the book (65) are excellent. For a comprehensive library, perhaps, the acquisition of the series of Sydenham and Mattingly would be a more valuable investment as far as content is concerned.

David L. Hafer
345 W. Windsor St.
Reading, Pennsylvania

Thank you for the sample copy of the February '63 issue of The Voice of The Turtle. An active national club concerned with ancient coins has been sorely needed for a long time. In a separate letter to you I have applied for membership.

I am a collector of Roman, Greek and Judaean coins - - and have some modest expertise in the Judaean series. My most recent enterprise has been to publish a private monograph on a hoard of 88 medium bronze coins of the Second Revolt of the Jews against Rome (132 - 135 A.D.). Any members wanting copies may request a copy of this illustrated document and I will try to provide it. If the response is too great (which I doubt) I may have to charge a nominal fee to cover costs; but if I can provide it at no charge I will do so. The monograph may be published in a numismatic journal sometime, but I have as yet made no arrangements for formal publication.

I wish to answer a question posed by Mr. Martin Nading of Ft. Wayne, Indiana (p.37 February 1963 issue) relative to the "writing" on the silver shekel of the First Revolt of the Jews against Rome (66 - 73 A.D.).

I am sorry to report that the opinion of the learned rabbi he mentions is quite incorrect. The inscription on this coin is, indeed, Hebrew, but the characters are not in the "modern" Aramaic or Square Hebrew script (which is also often employed in the Dead Sea Scrolls).

Whenever the Jews gained the freedom of coinage in ancient times they inscribed their coins in a version of the Phoenician alphabet, with a few notable exceptions. This may have been because they wanted to assert a form of nationalism as a reaction to Greek or Roman domination.

Actually, I doubt if anyone really knows when and why the Jews abandoned the ancient Hebrew script (borrowed from the Phoenicians) in favor of the Aramaic alphabet. I will hazard a guess that it was before 400 B.C. But they almost always used the "out-of-style" letter-forms on their coins. Because the die-cutters were sometimes unfamiliar with ancient Hebrew, numerous blunders appear on some ancient Jewish coins.

Hebrew, both ancient and modern, read from right to left - as do Phoenician, Arabic and other middle-Eastern scripts. Occasionally one finds a coin with the entire inscription, as well as the letter forms, reversed (i.e., retrograde). The die-cutter simply "goofed".

Ancient Greek, also borrowed from Phoenician, was for a short time written on alternate lines in alternating directions: right to left, then left to right, then right to left, etc. The same character in one line was a mirror image of its counterpart in the line above. This was pretty confusing to the reader, I would imagine.

Because Greek and Latin characters derive from Phoenician, as does ancient Hebrew,

there is a striking similarity among many of the letters: ancient Hebrew "L" has simply a more acute angle; ancient Hebrew "S" (also "SH") looks like our W, which when rotated 90 degrees clockwise becomes the Greek Sigma Σ; ancient Hebrew "R" and "G" are simply the mirror images of the Greek rho "ρ" and gamma "γ".

Tell the rabbi that <u>both</u> the ancient Hebrew and the modern square Hebrew "Q" (a kind of guttural "K" in the word "shekel" on the ancient silver coin are similar to each other and look like this: . (This suggests a mirror image of our lower case "q".) The ancient Greeks rounded off the left side, too, so as to form: " " (See also the coins of Corinth), much as the capital letter "Q" appears in English today. For some reason the ancient Greeks finally dropped this letter from their alphabet in favor of a similar sounding letter, Kappa, which came into English as our "K".

There are many more fascinating examples:

1) Our letter "A" (Hebrew, aleph) stands for ox and is apparently an inverted or rotated image of a stylized ox-head , etc. in early Semitic alphabets.

2) The second fragment of the word "alphabet" (Greek "beta", Hebrew "beth"), means "house" and was apparently a rudimentary image of a gabled house with a door opening: Ancient Hebrew . The Greeks and Romans reversed it and modified it successively until it became our "B": , , , and finally B. Many of you are familiar with churches named "Bethel" - which in Hebrew means "house of God".

I could go on for hours. But let us get back to the Ancient Hebrew Shekel inscription. It says, on the obverse (chalice side): "Shekel of Israel" and on the reverse (pomegranate

side) "Jerusalem the Holy". A slight variation appears on the shekel of the first year of the revolt.

The coins are quite rare and usually very well executed on a thick flan. They are dated according to the year of the revolt: five dates in all, but some dates are nearly impossible to find.

Incidentally, I have several duplicates of Year 3 shekels in unusual condition. I would like to trade for some other rare bird, such as a shekel (tetradrachm) of the Second Revolt of the Jews against Rome (reign of Hadrian, 132 - 135 A.D.), or a rare Roman coin.

I am always looking for an excuse to be interrupted from my work as a consulting engineer. Members of ACCA are always welcome here for a chat, coffee, lunch and other beverages.

Charles Colbert
821 South High Street
Yellow Springs, Ohio

C. M. Shure of 1 Russ St. North Randolph Mass., has an early copy of Historia Numorum for sale. Price $60.00 plug postage. Formerly owned by an early 20th century numismatist who contributed his own inserts of interest. A fine volume.

Flash!! from the President.

I would like to point out here that it is the function of the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Mr. Alex Cohen, to process all applications for membership. Further, any requests for information regarding membership should also be answered by Mr. Cohen.

The appointment of John Capozzolo to serve on the Research Committee is hereby made. He will be one of at least 3 to serve in the New York area and will, as such, function under the direction of Mr. Colbert. A separate letter confirms this to him.

George Broughton, President.

- FOR SALE -

John G. Storm Jr.
2062 East 27 st. Brooklyn 29, New York
Member: ANS ANA AGGA

1. AVGVSTVS 27 BC-14AD, Den.-laur. hd. r./Caius & Lucius stg. shields between C43, RIC350, Part of obv. legend worn otherwise VF/gdF.....$9.50

2. ___, AS,-bare hd.l./legend around S.C. green patina C226, RIC219 gd Fine.....$8.50

3. ___, AS,-bare hd r./legend of Maecilius Tullus around S.C., C448, RIC 192 Good. $3.00

4. ANTONIA, DUP., hd. r./Claudius veiled, holds simpulum C6, RIC 82 Abt F/gdF except for pitting on obverse.....$6.00

5. Another but only VG/poor....$4.00

6. Another but only G/fair.....$2.50

7. GERMANICUS, AS, bare hd.l./legend of Caligula around S.C. C1, RIC 44 Fine but pierced.....$5.00

8. CALIGULA 37-41AD,AS, bare hd.l./Vesta std. C27, RIC 30 Good/Fair.....$3.00

9. CLAUDIUS 41-54 AD,AS, bare hd.l./ Libertas stg.l. C47, RIC 69 VF....$6.50

10. ___,Another but only abt.F/VG....$3.50

11. ___,AS, Contemporary British Imitation of C14,RIC68 Abt.F/VG.....$3.00

12. ___,AS, Bare hd. l./CERES std. l. C1, RIC 67 F/VG.....$4.00

13. NERO 54-68AD, Den. bare hd. r/Salus std. l. C314, RIC52 G/Fair....$7.50

14. ____,SEST., laur hd. r/DECVRSIO, Nero and Soldier on horseback C83,RIC131 F/abtF.....$21.00

15. ___,AS, laur hd.r./temple of Janus, some crustation C171, RIC 198 F/abtF.....$6.00

16. ___,AS, laur hd.r./victory holds buckler C288, RIC 318 GdF/VG.....$5.00

17. VITELLIUS 69AD,AS, of Terraco, laur hd. l./clasped hands C34,RIC4 VG/G..$7.50

18. VESPASIAN 69-79 AD, DEN, laur hd.r./ Pax stg. l. C94VAR, RIC9 F.....$5.00

19. ___,DEN, as above but Pax seated scratches on portrait nice VG.....$3.50

20. ___,DUP., laur hd.r./Fortuna stg. C181, RIC 754 F/gd. VG.....$4.50

21. ___,AS, laur hd. r./Libertas VG/Fair..$3.00

22. TITUS 79-81 AD, DEN., laur hd.r./Elephant l. C303, RIC 22A F/VG.....$6.00

23. DOMITIAN 81-96 AD, DEN, laur hd.r./ Minerva holds thunderbolt & spear C264, RIC154, BMC181 Choice VF.....$7.50

24. ____,DEN, as above but Minerva holds spear only C290, RIC 193 VF.....$6.50

Orders under $10.00 please include $.25 for postage and insurance

John G. Storm Jr.
2062 East 27 St.
Brooklyn 29, New York

Editor of the Voice of the Turtle:

On p.35 of the March, 1963, issue of Voice of the Turtle, Jim Daly, of Dearborn, Michigan asks some questions. In reply I wish to state that I live within one mile of the Dartmouth College Library (Baker), which has a whole shelf of books on coins, including Heads Historia Numorum, Mattingly and Syndenham's "Roman Imperial Coinage", the British Museum Catalogs, and two sets of Cohen Complete. "I know whereof I speak".

One of these sets is the "Old" first edition Cohen. But the second set is the "New" edition. This edition, in 8 volumes, was printed in the city of Graz, Austria in 1955, and is written in French. However, along with the set (which is bound in green and red cloth) is a small dictionary giving the English and German equivalents of the words used by Cohen to describe coins. With this, it is easy to understand the book, and I use this edition for cataloging my Roman coin collection with no trouble at all. As to cost of this book, Seaby's, in their Feb.'63 Bulletin offer 4 assorted volumes at 6lb/10/ - each; about $18.27 per volume. (Yike!")

As to Seaby replacing Cohen as an authority, the "High Price of Cohen" make the three Seaby books on your list cheaper to use. But, Seaby uses the "Old" Cohen whose numbers are different from the "New" Cohen in many places. This leads to a lot of confusion - but definitely! So Seaby's is only for those who don't have the "New" Cohen, as most of you don't.

Now: As to "Syndenham - Coinage of the Roman Empire..?" - I've never heard of it. "Syndenham - Coinage of the Roman Republic", yes, but Empire, No, I might hazard a guess that perhaps Mat. & Syn. Roman Imperial Coins or Republic is meant?

Richard Gray
Lebanon, N.H.

COLLECTING ANCIENT COINS
By Frank O'Sullivan

(Continued)

THE WHYS AND THE WHEREFORES----.Why collect Ancients? The collecting instinct seems to have been ingrained in the human race since its beginning. There are so many manifestations that it would be superfluous to even attempt to elaborate upon the multitudinous articles which acquisitive humans collect, and the basic, underlying reasons therefor. However, a brief comment upon those who collect ancients would certainly be in order in this particular discussion.

The collector of ancients is usually a person who combines most, if not all, of the following qualities- a student, at times perhaps of such caliber as to more appropriately termed a scholar--a deep art appreciation (for real art--not the muck that the would-be ultra-sophisticates of our time call art)--reverence for antiquity--and great interest in the great and near-great who shaped and determined the course of our civilization at its source. The sum of this is the simple observation that the collector of ancients must be willing to devote more time and study to the proper development of his hobby than is the case in any other category of numismatics.

The collector of ancients collects much more than money "per se". In those days, when there existed no media of swift, mass communication such as we know today--no newspapers, radio, telephone, television--coins were extensively utilized to fill this basic function. All sorts of news and propoganda were disseminated by the coinage--the inauguration of social and fiscal reforms--new laws and the repeal of old laws--wars, victories, and peace treaties--new dynasties--public doles and celebrations--the "news scoops" of the world of the past all parade before our eyes in the fascinating scope of ancient coinage.

In the field of art, many masterpieces by the greatest artists of antiquity--unsurpassed to this day--survive only in their replicas upon ancient coins. For instance, the head of the statue of the Olympian Zeus by Pheidas is believed to be depicted upon the obverse of the tetradrachms of King Philip II of Macedon--father of Alexander the Great. The reverse of one type shows the king's racehorse--an Olympic Winner in the 4th century B.C.! The only reminder of one of the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World is the radiate head of Helios--the sun god--upon the coins of Rhodes; all that remains of the Great Colossus.

Of ancient structures and also one of the 7 Wonders, the Pharos--or Lighthouse--of Alexandria, Egypt also survives only upon an ancient coin. The famed Temple of Diana at Ephesus has long vanished save for its foundations, but it is still possible to obtain coins showing the effigy of Diana in her sanctuary and thus recall the famous dispute between St.Paul and the silversmiths. Forever gone also is the Mausoleum, but coinage of Mausoleus himself survives to bring to mind one of the greatest tokens of love in history in that magnificant tomb erected by his grief-stricken wife--over 2000 years later to survive as a word in a language then unborn.

Until the latter part of the 4th century B.C. only gods and semi-divinities were shown on coins, but from then on we can build a magnificant portrait gallery of the great personages of history. Alexander, probably the pre-eminant man of antiquity--during his lifetime was shown on his coins only in the idealized guise of Herakles, wearing as a head-dress the scalp of the Nemean lion. Following his death, a more realistic portrait, wearing the Horns of Amon, appeared on the famous tetradrachms of Lysimachus of Thrace, noted as among the most beautiful of Hellanistic coins. The figure of seated Athena upon the reverse of these same coins served as the prototype for Britannia upon Roman coins and today may be seen on current British pennies!!

The first completely authentic likeness of Alexander is believed to appear on the coins of Ptolemy 1 of Egypt portraying the conqueror in the head-dress of an elephant scalp. This same Ptolemy, a few years later became the first living man to be shown on coins, and his rugged features upon coins proudly signed with his initial by the engraver, foreshadowed the end of the idealistic period and the beginning of the period of realistic art which lasted for about 6 centuries until the beginning of the decline of Roman art.

Arsinoe, Ptolemy's beautiful daughter, widow of Lysimachus and then the sister-wife of Ptolemy 11, became the first actual woman to be depicted upon coins; and the magnificant series of large silver dekadrachms of Egypt surviving to our day constitute a monument to the memory of this brilliant but un-principaled woman. The coins of Syria, ruled by a dynasty founded by Seleucus another general of Alexander, also provide a fascinating portrait gallery of interesting men and women.

When we turn to the Roman series, we find the development of medallic portraiture reached its peak during the second half of the 1st century A.D., but remained at a fairly high artistic level during succeeding reigns until the transmission into stylized portraiture during the reign of Diocletian foreshadowed the future stiff, formal, frontal portraits of Byzantine art. The great days of the empire provide us, however, with what is undoubtedly the greatest continuous series of portrait coinage ever issued. In unbroken succession there parade before our eyes the authentic likenesses of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Mark Antony, Cleopatra, Augustus, Tiberius, Nero--in all well over a hundred men and women; an amazing array who shaped the destinies of countless generations even unto our own time. In addition to those well known to history, there are also the intriguing portraits of those unknown save for their coins--such as Paulina and Mariniana--wives of the Emperors Maximinus 1 and Valerian, respectively.

Despite the rigid Jewish adherence in their own coinage to the Mosaic prohibition against graven images, the fact that many non-Jewish coins circulated in the Holy Land make it possible for us to thrill in the possession of the only portrait coin which we know for certain was actually in the possession also of Christ--the so-called "Tribute Penny"--actually the silver denarius of Tiberius Caesar. Scholarly research has confirmed the existance of two types of the infamous "30 Pieces of Silver" used to bribe Judas Iscariot--the shekel of Tyre with the head of Herakles-Melkart and the tetradrachm of Antioch with the head of Augustus.

Among the small bronzes of the Jewish Series--the only coins they struck except for brief periods during the two great revolts--it is possible to collect the coins of the only two historical personages whom we are certain beheld Christ face to face. These are the coins issued by Pontius Pilate and by Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee. This same small denomination, popularly called "Mites" (from the greek "Lepta"--small) was issued by Herod, King of Judea at the Birth of Christ, and these coins were helpful many centuries later in establishing the incorrectness of the Christian Era as worked out by the Monk Dionysius--for Christ was born before the death of Herod, who died in 4 B.C!

For those interested in Numismatics as such--who would not like his collection to include a speciman of what assuredly is the World's First Commemorative Coin--the famous tetradrachm of Athens--on the obverse the archaic head of Athena with frontal eye and a tantalizing, enigmatic smile (antedating the Mona Lisa by over 20 centuries !)--on the reverse the little facing owl, spray of olive, and crescent moon. The moon and the leaves on Athena's helmet were added to commemorate the Athenian victory over the hordes of Persia at the Battle of Marathon--490 B.C!

Or perhaps we should consider the crude, oblong little coins of these same Persians with the kneeling figure

of the king, attired in royal robes and crown, drawing his bow at an enemy; the reverse a shapeless incuse. These coins were derived from those issued earlier by a man whose name became forevermore a synonym for riches--Croesus, King of Lydia. These oblong bits of metal have on the obverse the heads of a lion and bull facing each other, incuse reverse--and, having been struck in both silver and gold--therefore constitute the World's First Bi-metallic Coinage. That practical ruler, Cyrus the Great of Persia, after having vanquished Croesus, is said to have made him his financial advisor.

From the Acropolis of Athens, gazing toward the sea on a clear day, one may see the craggy peaks of an island named Aegina. Although but one among many in the Aegean Archipelago, its numismatic fame is great, for here, in the early 7th century B.C. (Seltman says about 665 B.C.) were struck the first European Coins. The earliest issue had on the obverse a smooth-backed sea turtle. Later, a row of "buttons" or pellets were added down the center of its shell; and still later--several centuries--a shell of plates. The reverses consisted of incuses divided by lines into irregular compartments.

Let us now resume our look at Rome. As a small, insular Italian City-State, at first Rome had little need for the elaborate system of coinage developed by the Greeks. Under the Etruscan kings there was probably no Roman coinage as such, although Etruscan and Greek coins may have circulated to a limited extent in the largely barter economy of Rome. Later, under the early Republic, large, crude cast coinage was sparsely issued. Only after the Republic began its expansion with the Punic Wars did an extensive coinage develop; at first patterned on the Greek but soon to develop a distinctly Roman character in the extremely interesting series of "Family" denarii which endured for several centuries until the beginning of the "Imperatorial" coinage following the Social Wars of the 1st century B.C.

For three centuries, two and a half of which were within the Christian Era, the Roman Imperial Coinage was completely pagan. Only in the middle of the 3rd century with the issuance of the famous "AVG IN PACE" coin of the Empress Salonina did Christianity register its first numismatic victory--but within the next century during the Constantinian Dynasty (with the sole exception of the short reign of Julian) its victory became complete; culminating in the Christogram reverses of Magnentius and Decentius and the "HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS" reverses of Vetrano and Constantius II.

Even though many Orientalists contend that coinage originated with the Chinese several centuries prior to the earliest coins of the Ionian Greeks, it cannot be disputed that coinage as the whole world knows it today--flat, round disks of metal with the conventional obverse and reverse designs; issued by a sovereign state as a medium of exchange--were originated by the founders of western civilization. Therefore, in the writer's opinion, oriental knife, pants, shirt, or other types regardless of the date of origin cannot be considered a legitimate ancestor of our modern coins--a distinction possessed solely by the ancient coinage of Greece and Rome.

The collector of ancients relives a panorama tremendous in scope and interest. It is indeed a pity that it is unknown to the countless collectors who wander in the barren desert of our modern coinage--a desert comprised of an endless succession of dates relieved only by mint marks and "mint Errors"--most requiring a powerful glass to decipher. Do they know that all of the principal characteristics of modern coins--the mint mark, the encircling inscription, the conventions of the obverse and reverse--the field--the exergue--all except our modern mediocrity--were originated by the Ancients?

We have discussed the "high-lights" of "Why" we collect ancients--lifted from context and sequence in the legendary "What-When-Why-Where-and How" purely because this

writer considers it of primary importance. Fully cognizant of why he wants to collect ancients, the new collector is most often "stumped" by "What" to collect. The field of ancients is so vast--more extensive in fact than all the types of coins which have been issued ever since--that it would require the life span of Methuselah and the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank to collect them all. Being both mortal and relatively poor we shall therefore devote the next installment to the determination of what to collect, for the collector of ancients is forced to specialize.

(To Be Continued)

HOW DOES YOUR COLLECTION STAND?

Have you gotten to the point where you can't go much farther?

Drop me a letter and I'll send you the "doorknob" to a (new) old series!

You'll find a silver penny of Edward I (1272-1307) for sale at $1.50. Or maybe a groat of Bloody Mary for $5.50 (1554-1558). (I'm sorry, I don't usually talk about ladies that way.) How about a "Sovereign" penny of her Pa, Henry VIII, who had such a roarin' good time, for say $4.00? Ever seen a Halfcrown of Charles I? (1625-1649) $7.00 is the tab.

In my latest mailing, I list 87 different English coins before 1662, and 80 of them are under $10.00! I list some coins minted after 1662 also.

For fascinating coins, completely soaked in history, (At no additional cost) write for my list - it's free.

Oh yes, don't order the coins above - they're probably sold by now.

DAVE HESS
BOX 15025

BROADVIEW STATION
BATON ROUGE 15,
LOUISIANA

Dear Fellow Members:

It has occurred to me, after two months of struggle, that we owe Mr. Roepe many more thanks than any of us has given him for the amount of work he did in producing as many issues of THE TURTLE as he did! We also owe thanks to George Broughton, our President, for the hours without number he put in on behalf of the organization — both in putting out the last issue of THE TURTLE and in keeping our organization going. Hence, three bravos for each of these gentlemen.

When your new editor undertook this job, he had more confidence than time. Trying to work around a six-day-a-week travelling job makes it difficult to organize and produce a publication of the quality which I believe our organization wants and needs. I make no apologies for either the appearance or tardiness of this volume. I can only say that with the cooperation of all current contributors, advertisers, and members, the publication will not only maintain the apparent quality seen here but will be much improved in succeeding issues.

May I suggest a price of $5.00 per page per issue for advertising material and perhaps an assessment of 15 or 20 cents per individual member per issue to enable us to put out an intellectual and extremely professional journal. Please let us have your comments on these thoughts.

A word now to the people who may contribute numismatic material in the future. Please type all manuscript material within an area 4½ inches wide by 7½ inches deep. This eliminates the need for my typist to re-type your material.

I expect from time to time to use cartoons as space fillers.

Charles Casey
Editor-Publisher

THE COINAGE OF CILICIAN ARMENIA - PART I
GENERAL NOTES ON THE ARMENIAN COINAGE

About 1050 A.D. Armenian Christians fled in huge numbers from their Moslem conquers into the areas of Cilicia and Pisidia. The land there was inaccessible to the Moslems due to the mountainous condition of the terrain. The Byzantines were quick to recognize a chance to acquire control of a new area and Armenia became a barony under under Byzantine protection. The first baron was Rupenus I and the Rupenid family continued as the ruling dynasty until 1225 A.D. Baron Leon I I broke away from the Byzantine Empire in 1196 and Armenia became an independent kingdom. This kingdom lasted until 1375, when it was finally conquered by the Moslems. The last king, Leon V died in exile in Paris.

The coinage consisted of eight denominations in three metals, gold, silver, and copper. Several of the later issues were struck in billion.

The eight denominations included : Tahegans (AV); double, single, and half- Trams (AR); Deniers (AR and Bill.); and double, single, and half- Poghs (AE). The tahegan, tram, and pogh had each a diameter of 24mm. The double-tram and double-pogh were 27-29 mm. in diameter, and likewise the half-tram and half-pogh were 20 mm. in diameter. The denier had a 15 mm. diameter. In the later years of the kingdom the diameter of the tram was 20 mm., and of the denier, 13 mm. Also, in the later years of the kingdom the tram and denier became greatly debased.

The identification and attribution of Armenian coins is no problem if we know a little information concerning inscriptions and regnal dates. First, let's discuss inscriptions; the important ones are:

ՇԻՆԵԱՀ Ի ՔԱՀԱՔՆԱՒՍ - "Struck in the town of Sis."

This inscription appears only on the reverse of copper coins, and, of course, denotes the place of mintage.

A) ՂԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՅ - "Leon, king of Armenians."
B) ԿԱՐՈՀՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՍՆՈՅ - "Through the power of God."

These two inscriptions appear on the obverse and reverse of gold and silver coins. Inscription A appears on the obverse and Inscription B appears on the reverse as a continuation of A. The full inscription, therefore, reads, "Leon, king of the Armenians through the power of God." The names of the other kings are: ՀԵԹՈՒՄ - Hethum, ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴԻՆ -Constantine, ԹՈՐՈՍ -Thoros, ՍՄԲԱՏ -Sembat, ԱՒՇԻՆ -Ochin, ԿԻ Guy, and ՊՏՐՍ -Peter. On the billion deniers of the later kingdom the inscription is somewhat abbreviated.

The next important item is the regnal date of each ruler. They are : Leon I: 1196-1219, Hethum I: 1226-1270 (The period 1219 to 1226 was the time of the regency of Zabel, daughter of Leon I.), Leon II: 1270-1289, Hethum II: 1289-1297, Thoros: 1293-1295, Sembat: 1296-1298, Constantine I: 1298-1299, Leon III: 1301-1307, Ochin: 1308-1320, Leon IV: 1320-1342, Guy: 1342-1344, Constantine III: 1344-1365, Constantine IV: 1365-1373, Leon V: 1373-1375, and Peter: 1368-1369.

The question that naturally arises is, "With many of the rulers having the same name, how do I

find the exact reign of the issue of the coin?" The answer lies in the fact that, as time progressed, the issues of coins became more and more crude. For example, a very small coin with an abbreviated inscription and very crude engraving could be correctly dated to the reign of Leon V.

The gold tahegans were minted up to the reign of Leon II. Double-trams were only coined by Leon I. Copper was abandoned after the reign of Hethum II. After this billon was introduced and the coinage was gradually debased, until, in the reign of Leon V, it consisted of crude deniers and a small issue of trams. (The half-trams gradually disappeared.)

The usual obverse types of gold and silver coins are either the king seated on a throne, the king on horseback, or his facing portrait, and the reverse contains two heraldic lions facing inward toward a cross, or a lion walking either left or right. Copper coins have the king on his throne facing on the obverse and a cross with stars in each field on the reverse. The deniers have a facing portrait of the king on the obverse and a cross on the reverse. Other information concerning types and rarity will be found in a later section of this article.

The next section of this article shall contain a discussion of the Armenian coinage as an indicator of Armenian history and how a coinage can reveal significant changes and events in the political and economic history of a nation.

Alphonsus Fennelly - #310

29 CATALOGUES OF THE GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

This set of 29 books is the standard guide books of ancient Greek coins. Each volume will be coming out one by one in a period of a little less than two years. Anyone who wishes to purchase the set will pay $14.70 for each volume as it comes out. If you wish to purchase single volumes the price will be between $17.50 and $25.90 post free depending on which volume you want. The above prices are good only until December 31, 1963 at which time the price will be higher.

I would strongly recommend the purchase of these books to anyone collecting ancient Greek coins. The set is the best reference on the subject. The original single copies sell for between $30 and $40. All orders should be sent to Mr. Hans M.F. Schulman, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York. Mr. Schulman is the sole agent for the U.S. selling these books and Americans can only order these books through him. I have written to Mr. Schulman and talked to him on the phone concerning a possible discount to the members of the A.C.C.A. He has informed me that his own discount is very small that actually he is doing this more as a service.

Anyone not known to Mr. Schulman should send payment in advance for the first two volumes and will be billed on the following volumes as received.

Thank you
John Aiello

In answer to Martin Nading - - - - -

Roman media of exchange was based on the "Libra" = pound of approximately 328 grams.

The gold and silver coins were produced as so many to a Libra and, the silver especially coin flaws were cast as such and varied as to actual weight.

All transactions were ordinarally conducted in "Sestertius" (pl. sistertii) and value of coins to each ueher were as follows in the early empire:

Aureus = 25 denarii (silver)
= 50 quinarii (silver)
= 2 quinarii (gold)
Denarius = 4 sesterlii (bronze)
= 2 quanarii (silver)
Sestertius = 2 Aes (bronze)
= 2 Dupondii (or & chalcum)
= 2 Quadranes
60 Ceureii = 1 Libra
Antonineanius = 2 Denarii (silver

After Nero all coins were more or less fiduriary, except gold and it is believed that other coins, in large transactions tended to be weighed and the price of silver in relation to gold escalated from 13 to 1 to 18 to 1 back and forth as gold varied in weight.

Constantinus I instigated the "Solidus" and this coin at various times weighed 60,72 and 92 respectively to a "Libra" the silver ran from 19 to 1 down to 12 to 1 and was relatively pure but scarce especially in the fifth century.
Relative values probably were:

Salidus = 36 siliqua (siliquae) (silver)
= 24 Argentees (argenteus) (silver)
= 12 Double argenteus (silver)
= 2 Semmis (gold)
= 4 Tremis (gold)

Not much is known about the relationship to bronze in this period. To tie these coins to an U.S. dollar I can quote the bible as saying a denarius was the price of a days labor in the field in the time of Our Lord.

Respectfully,

J. Windler Jr.

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RESULTS OF AUCTION 11/12

1.	$27.75	41.	$ 3.20	81.	Reserve
2.	16.00	42.	2.00	82.	$ 5.00
3.	4.00	43.	1.35	83.	Reserve
4.	6.25	44.	Reserve	84.	10.50
5.	1.00	45.	Reserve	85.	3.65
6.	4.55	46.	4.50	86.	2.40
7.	5.35	47.	Reserve	87.	4.50
8.	5.00	48.	Reserve	88.	2.40
9.	10.50	49.	4.00	89.	7.75
10.	23.75	50.	3.00	90.	No Bid
11.	6.95	51.	2.60	91.	3.00
12.	3.25	52.	2.75	92.	4.25
13.	25.00	53.	2.40	93.	2.50
14.	6.00	54.	6.75	94.	2.50
15.	4.50	55.	2.40	95.	Reserve
16.	8.50	56.	2.15	96.	8.80
17.	7.75	57.	2.60	97.	7.60
18.	11.75	58.	4.20	98.	9.80
19.	1.00	59.	8.50	99.	Reserve
20.	4.60	60.	7.50	100.	Reserve
21.	4.60	61.	Reserve	101.	3.00
22.	Reserve	62.	15.26	102.	5.50
23.	Reserve	63.	5.00	103.	2.25
24.	3.75	64.	15.26	104.	5.25
25.	22.50	65.	4.25	105.	1.50
26.	Reserve	66.	5.56	106.	4.75
27.	7.50	67.	2.50	107.	2.00
28.	15.00	68.	2.50	108.	No Bid
29.	6.65	69.	13.00	109.	No Bid
30.	Reserve	70.	2.85	110.	1.50
31.	No Bid	71.	4.60	111.	5.50
32.	12.80	72.	15.00	112.	No Bid
33.	20.00	73.	8.00	113.	4.00
34.	25.00	74.	32.56	114.	7.00
35.	6.50	75.	16.80	115.	3.75
36.	4.00	76.	4.35		
37.	7.50	77.	2.60		
38.	2.25	78.	None (no bid)		
39.	1.50	79.	No Bid		
40	3.75	80.	4.25		

AUCTION INFORMATION

1. Coins will be offered in lots that will total a minimum reserve value. If single coins are entered which fall below this minimum, they will be listed together with other coins of similar series and value.
2. A 45 lot minimum auction is planned, and books will be included.
3. Remittance to the lot owener will be top bid, less 10%. No deduction for postal fees.
4. Remittance will not be made to lot owner until all of his coins, entered in and one auction, have been paid for.
5. Postal charges will be applied to invoices totaling less than $10.00.
6. Bid sheets must be in auctioneers hands by the 15th of the month, following the issue.
7. Bidders wishing coins air-mailed or insured will be billed the additional charge.
8. Members wishing to get their coins in for the "next" auction, should plan to have their material reach the auctioneer between the 1st and the 5th of the preceding month. (March 1st-5th for April auction, closing May 15th.)
9. Members coins will be kept in bank vaults or personal safe; nevertheless they are considered "out of security" and neither the ACCA for the auctioneer will be liable for loss or damage. However, all due care will be exercised.
10. Coins should be properly attributed, graded with listing price and reserve price, if any, plainly stated. Any or all of these will be done for you, but this might delay entry of the coin in the auction, and the auctioneer has the perrogative of charging a fee for this work.

AUCTION #13

GREEK SILVER (AR)

Lot No.		RESERVE
1.	TARENTUM, after 281 BC. diobols (1.1 gm) Head of Athena./Herakles and the lion. Seaby 202,204. Two coins. Both nearly VF	10.00
2.	THURIUM, 400-350 BC. 1/6th stater(.65gm) Head of Athena./Bull. BMC 110. Two coins. Good & Fine.	8.00
3.	AEGINA, 7th century BC. AR stater (11.5gm) Turtle/Six section incuse. Milbank pl. I,3. Rare but only fair/Fine.	15.00
4.	____, 456-404 BC. AR hemiobol (.65gm) Turtle/Five compartment incuse. Milbank II,11 var. VF	12.00
5.	LARISSA, 400-344 BC. AR drachm (5.7gm) Hd. of Nymph facing 3/4 l./Horse r. BMC 57. F/VG	9.00
6.	THASOS, 411-350 BC AR drachm (3.8gm) Bearded head of Dionysus facing l./Kneeling Herakles shooting bow. Grose 152.3.Rare. VF/G	16.00
7.	DYRRHACHII, 229-110 BC. drachm.Cow suckling calf./Stellate square. Head HN. p. 315 VF	5.00
8.	LOCRIS OPUNTII, 369-338 BC. ½drachms (2.2gm) Hd. of Persephone. Ajax standing in fighting attitude. Seaby 895. Two coins, one good the other Fine.	10.00
9.	HISTAIEA, 196-146 BC. AR tetrobol (2.2gm) Head of Maenad r./ Nymph on prow of ship. BMC 36. Two coins. VG & F	10.00
10.	CORINTH, c. 500 BC. AR stater (8.25gm) Archaic style. Pegasus flying l./Athena hd. r. in incuse sq. Locket Syll. 1777. Rare but only G/VG	9.50
11.	SICYON, 400-323BC AR obol Head of Apollo r./Dove l. Fine	3.50
12.	RHODES, 400-338 BC. AR drachm (3.4gm) Head of Helios 3/4 r./ Rose in incuse square. BMC 39. VF, dark tone, a lovely coin	15.00
13.	____, 166-88 BC. AR ½drachm (2.0gm) Head of Helios, radiate to r./Rose. BMC 263. VF, nice style	12.50
14.	CNIDUS, 300-190 BC. AR drachm (2.8gm) Head of Aphrodite to r./ Forepart of lion r. KNI below. BMC 40. Two coins. VG & F	10.00
15.	MILETUS, 478-390 BC. AR diobol (1.2gm) Head of lion r./Floral star in incuse. BMC 14. Two coins, both nice fine specimens.	11.00
16.	LYCIA, Masicytes, 168-27BC. AR ½drachm Head of Apollo r./ Lyre in deep incuse. Head HN 694-94. Fine	5.00
17.	PARTHIA, Gotarzes 40-51 AD. AR drachm. Head of King l./Archer seated. BMC 7. VF	5.00
18.	___, Vardanes II, 55-58 AD AR drachm Facing bust of king, star either side./Similar. BMC 15. Nice fine	7.00
19.	EGYPT, Ptolemy XIII, 80-51 BC. AR (debased) tetradrachm (11.5gm) Head of Ptolemy r./Eagle. Svoronos 1826. F/VF	13.00

GREEK BRONZE (AE)

20.	SPAIN, Carteia, 171-133 BC.AE18. Dolphin and trident./Rudder. Heiss 49,24. VF green patina. rare thus.	3.00
21.	ATHENS, 220-86 BC. AE18. Head of Athena r./Athena with spear. Fine, dark patina.	2.50
22.	SMYRNA, 150-50BC. AE20 Apollo head to r./Homer seated to l. One of the few coins commemorating Homer. BMC 117. Fine	3.00
23.	JUDAEA, Herod Agrippa. 2 Umbrella type mites. VG for coins, letters and patterns quite clear. Both coins reserved at	8.00
24.	Lot of Judaean bronzes; One of Felix, 2 of First Revolt, the fourth an AE28 of Second Revolt. All attributed. Condition ranges from fair to fine. All four coins reserved at	14.00
25.	EGYPT, Ptolemy IV, 222-204 BC. AE35. Head of Zeus Ammon to r./ Eagle standing l. Svoronos 993. A nicely toned, choice VF	7.00
26.	A lot of two unattributed AE. Both in nice fine condition	2.00

AUCTION #13

ROMAN SILVER (AR) & BRONZE (AE)

27. REPUBLIC, 101-92 BC. AR quinarius. Hd. of Apollo r./Victory r. Struck slightly off center. Belloni 1183var. VF 4.50
28. VESPASIAN, 69-79 AD. AR denarius. Hd. r./AVGVR TRI POT, religious instrument. Fine, dark color. 3.50
29. ___, contemporary forgery of a Vespasian denarius. open
30. FAUSTINA I, 141 AD. AE sestertius DIVA FAVSTINA, Bust r./ Ceres standing l., holding corn ears and long torch. Cohen 137. Scarce and a very nice fine portrait coin. 5.00
31. MARCUS AURELIUS, sestertius of 171/172 AD. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVI, bust r./IMP VI COS III SC Roma stg. l. C.284. Fine. 4.50
32. FAUSTINA II, 175 AD. AE sest. Bust r./Venus standing l. C. 283. F/G 4.00
33. LUCILLA, 183 AD AE sest. LVCILLAE AVGANTONINI AVG F, bust r./ VESTA SC. Vesta stg. l. C. 54. VF/F 7.50
34. COMMODUS, 180-192 AD. AE sest. Laureate bust r./Pax seated l. C. 453. Irregular planchet. Nearly VF. Nice portrait. 10.00
35. CARACALLA, sestertius of AD 211. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laur. head r./FORT RED PM TR P XIIII COS III PP SC, Fortuna seated l. M&S 479a, C. 85. Green pat. Fine 8.00
36. PLAUTILLA, w. of Caracalla, AR den. Bust r./P$_1$etas. C. 16. VF 4.50
37. SEVERUS ALEXANDER, sestertius struck betw. 231-235 AD. Bust r./MARS VLTOR. C. 163. Nice fine 4.50
38. GORDIAN III, 238-244 AD, AE sest. Laur. bust r./Sol standing. C 43. VF/F, a nice portrait piece. 6.00
39. ___, AR denarius. Bust r./Emperor on horseback. C. 234. EF 5.00
40. GALLIENUS, 253-268 AD. AR. ant. Radiate bust r./Clasped hands. Coin inscribed with Gallienus' name, but portrait very much like Trajan Decius'. An interesting coin. VG 1.50
41. A lot of 20 different antoninianii of Gallienus, ranging in condition from VG to EF, most would average VF plus. All 20 coins for a reserve of 30.00
42. TACITUS, 275-276 AD, AR wash ant. Rad. bust r./Salus. C. 123. Silver wash remains. EF 4.00
43. CONSTANTINIUS II, 337-361 AD. AE 2 C. 35. VG .50
44. A lot of two Roman bronzes; a dupondius of Faustina II; a sestertius of Gordian III. Both coins in fine condition. 5.00

MEDIEVAL SILVER

45. TABARISTAN, Umar Ibn al- Ala, AH 157 (AD 774) Arab-Sassanian Type. Bust of King r./Fire altar. BMC 266. FDC 7.50
46. Italy, Bologna, Henry V, 1106-1125. AR penny. VF open

NOTE TO BIDDERS: Bid what you think a lot is worth to you. Of course, your bids must be either the same or higher than the indicated reserves. Winning bids which are considerably higher than the next high bid will be reduced to 10% above that next high bid.

Do <u>not</u> send checks with your bids as in many cases they only have to be returned thereby causing the ACCA additional postal expenses.

Winning bidders will receive coins via parcel post insured. Payment should be paid as soon after receiving coins as possible. Returns should be made within five days, and please send returns via air mail.

ANCIENT GREEK, ROMAN, & MEDIEVAL COINS
FOR SALE

Autumn List VII is now out. Below are some coins still available:

Greek Silver

13. Gela, before 466 BC. Tetradrachm (16.7gm) Quadriga to r./Man-headed bull. BMC 4. Nice style and fine $125.00
22. Larissa, 400-344 BC. drachm (5.7gm) Head of nymph facing 3/4 l./ Horse grazing. BMC 57. Nice very fine $40.00

Roman Silver and bronze

86. Julius Caesar, fourre denarius, Elephant trampling on serpent, CAESAR below./Religious implements. BMC 27. Fine. $17.00
114. Didia Clara, 193 AD. sestertius. Draped bust of Didia Clara r./ HILAR TEMPOR SC. Cohen 4. Green patina, VF and very rare. $200.00

Byzantine Gold

156. Maurice Tiberius, 582-602 AD. solidus (4.4gm) Facing bust./Victory standing, holding sceptre & globus.R. 1006.Nice VF. $35.00

Foes of the Crusaders

206. Kaikhosru, 1236-1258 AD, AR dirhem. Sun with human face above lion walking r./Arabic inscription. Marsden 90. Choice VF $15.00

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VENICE, CALIFORNIA
ZIP:90291 Phone: 231-3993386

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION

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ARTICLE I
Name and Objects

Section 1 - The name of this organization shall be the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Section 2 - Its objects shall be to encourage and promote interest in ancient and medieval coins by literary and educational means. Its aims shall include the maintenance of a high standard of numismatic scholarship among its members.

TICLE II
[illegible]mbership

Section 1 - The membership of the Club shall consist of Senior Members, who shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of the Club, and Junior Members, who shall have all rights and privileges except the right to hold office.

Section 2 - The qualifications for the grades of membership shall be as specified in the By-laws, which shall also state the requirements for admission, or severance, of members.

Section 3 - Charter members shall be those who joined the Club on or before March 31, 1963.

ARTICLE III
Officers and Executive Board

Section 1 - The governing body of the Club shall be the Executive Board which shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the most recent past president.

Section 2 - The terms of office for the President and Vice President shall be one year. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer shall be 'permanent'; that is, they shall remain in office until such time as they request to be replaced or are replaced by action of the Executive Board.

Section 3 - Each year of a term of office shall begin with the first day of April and end with the last day of March of the following year.

ARTICLE IV
Management

Section 1 - The President shall be an ex-officio member of each committee.

Section 2 - The Secretary shall be responsible for the correspondence of the Club and the keeping of full records thereof, and shall also be responsible for the maintenance of the membership rolls.

Section 3 - The Treasurer, under the control of the Executive Board, shall have general supervision of the fiscal affairs of the Club and shall be responsible for the keeping of the books of account of the Club.

Section 4 - All funds received for the Club shall be deposited in an account requiring only the signature of the Treasurer for withdrawal. Funds may be used from this account as specified and authorized by the Executive Board.

Section 5 - All committees shall be appointed by the Executive Board, or in such a manner as they may designate.

Section 6 - The fiscal year for the Club shall end with the 31st day of March.

ARTICLE V
Nomination, Election, and Appointment of Officers and Executive Board Members

Section 1 - On or before the last day of February of each year, the Executive Board shall entertain, by means of a NOTICE inserted in the official publication of the Club, nominations from members for the offices of President and Vice President. The officers shall be elected, from nominees available, by the incumbent Executive Board.

Section 2 - The Executive Board is authorized to fill any vacancy occuring in the governing body.

ARTICLE VI
Amendments

Section 1 - Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by means of a resolution adopted by the Executive Board or by means of a petition signed by at least 65% of the membership. The Executive Board shall decide the acceptance of such proposed amendment (s).

Section 2 - Amendments shall take effect thirty days after their adoption but officers and officers-elect of the Club at the time any amendment(s) become effective shall continue in office until the end of the term for which they were elected. A NOTICE of any amendment(s) shall be published in the official publication of the Club as soon as practicable after adoption.

Section 3 - A complete history of amendments shall be kept in the files of the Club.

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BY-LAWS

Membership Qualifications:

Section 1 - Senior Member shall be a grade for which application may be made and which shall require only that the applicant be actively interested in the field of ancient or medieval coins.

Section 2 - Junior Member shall be a grade for which application may be made and which shall require that the applicant be less than twenty-one years of age and actively interested in the field of ancient and medieval coins.

Section 2 - The Executive Board may, at their discretion, designate any membership as Honorary.

Membership Applications:

Section 1 - Applicants for membership shall furnish notification of their membership in other numismatic organizations, if any; they shall indicate each organization and their membership number therein. In addition, they shall also indicate their status as to collector and/or dealer and whether full-or part-time, and their collecting specialty, if any.

Section 2 - Applications for membership shall be directed to the attention of the Secretary. Recommendations for Honorary membership shall be directed to the Executive Board through the Secretary; applications will not be accepted.

Admissions:

Section 1 - There shall be no entrance or iniation fee for admission to any grade.

Section 2 - Dues are payable on or before notification of acceptance as a member, and, if not received within three months from notification of acceptance, the acceptance shall be considered void. Any dues paid by persons not accepted as members shall be refunded to the person.

Annual Dues:

Section 1 - Every members dues period and the period during which he shall receive publications of the Club shall run concurrently with his membership period. Dues shall be payable in advance at any time.

Section 2 - Member ship periods shall run concurrently with the fiscal year of the Club.

Section 3 - Annual dues for all grades shall be two dollars except that the Executive Board may waive the dues of Honorary Members.

Lapsed Memberships:

Section 1 - On resuming membership, and paying dues in arrears, a member may receive available copies of the Club publications issued during the period covered by the back-dues. A rebate may be made in lieu of copies not available.

Severances:

Section 1 - Subject to the approval of the Executive Board, a resigned member may resume his membership upon payment of current dues.

Section 2 - To initiate action towards expulsion of a member, a written complaint must be submitted to the Executive Board, which, if it deems the reason sufficient, shall notify the accused of the charges against him and request that he deny or acknowledge his guilt. If the accused fails to reply to the charges within three months, or admits the charges, he shall be immediately expelled from the Club. If the accused denys the charges, the Executive Board shall take necessary action to decide his guilt. The votes cast by the Executive Board must be unanimous in order to expel. The action of the Board shall be final and conclusive.

Executive Board:

Section 1 - The Executive Board shall appoint, direct, and coordinate the work of all committees; standing and temporary.

Nominations:

Section 1 - The Nominations Committee shall submit more than one name for each elective office: it shall forward the list of proposed nominees to the Executive Board at least one week before which the Board is expected to act upon them.

Committees:

Section 1 - The standing committees shall include: Editor, Publicity, Auctioneer, Librarian, Awards, and Research.

Section 2 - Special committees will include: Nominations, Public Relations, and others, as requirements dictate.

Publications:

Section 1 - The Club shall publish a periodical under the title of "THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE" which shall be issued monthly unless otherwise directed by The Executive Board.

Section 2 - The Executive Board may establish or authorize other publications, either periodical or otherwise in nature, as the need or occasion arises.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB of AMERICA
JOEL L. MALTER, AUCTIONEER
1004 INDIANA AVE.
VENICE, CALIFORNIA

AUCTION # 13

OUR NUMBER 8755

DATE FEB 27, 1964

CUSTOMER'S ORDER

SALESMAN

TERMS

F. O. B.

Sold To C. E. ROWE
BOX 568
BRANDENBURG, KENTUCKY

Shipped To

Address Via

INVOICE

Lot #					
10	CORINTH			10	—
16	LYCIA			6	—
42	TACITUS			5	50
				21	50

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